



PATENT APPLICATION

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of:

Tetsuo NAKAMURA

: Group Art Unit: 1752

Appl. No.: 09/845,355

: Examiner: CHEA, THORL

Filed: May 1, 2001

For: SILVER HALIDE PHOTOGRAPHIC EMULSION AND SILVER HALIDE
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALDECLARATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. §1.132Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

I, Tetsuo Nakamura, do declare and state as follows:

~~T.N. 11/26/2003~~ I received a M. S. from The University of Tokyo, Faculty of Science, for
work in ^{Highly} ~~High~~ Selective Deprotonation Reaction Using a Base Having a Large ^{Hindrance} ~~Large~~ Steric ^{Hindrance} ~~Hindrance~~ in March of 1988. T.N. 11/26/2003

I have been employed by Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., and from May of 1988, I have been engaged in research and developing silver halide emulsions at Ashigara Research Laboratories of the said Company.

I am an inventor of the invention described and claimed in the above-named application, and I am familiar with the Office Action dated on June 2, 2003. In order to demonstrate the unexpected superiority of the present invention, the following comparative experimentation was conducted by me or under my supervision.

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Table A

Sample No.	Chemical Sensitization	Sensitizing Dye	Relative sensitivity	Cyan residual color
Z: Blank	Gold-sulfur	None	-	0 (control)
201: Comparison	Gold-sulfur	S-1, S-2, S-7	100 (control)	0.080
206: Comparison	Gold-selenium	S-1, S-2, S-7	132	0.083
208: Comparison	Gold-selenium	V-2 (=I-1), S-2, S-7	132	0.083
A: Invention	Gold-selenium	V-2 (=I-1), S-2, VI-1 (=I-10)	148	0.037

As seen in the above Table A, Sample 206 where the sensitizing dye in the present invention is not used, and Sample 208 where only one kind of the sensitizing dye in the present invention is used, had much cyan stain and a lower sensitivity. On the contrary, Sample A where two kinds of the sensitizing dyes in the present invention are used simultaneously, had remarkably reduced cyan stain and a higher sensitivity.

I declare further that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under §1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

Respectively submitted,

Date: November 26, 2003Tetsuo Nakamura

Tetsuo Nakamura

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EXPERIMENTATION**Preparation of Samples 201, 206, 208, Z and A**

Samples 201, 206 and 208 each was prepared in the same manner as in Example 2 of U.S. Patent 5,364,755. Sample A was prepared in the same manner as in Sample 208 except that in Sample 208, the sensitizing dye S-7 used in Emulsion Em-8 for the sixth layer was replaced with the sensitizing dye VI-1 of the present invention at the equimolar ratio. Sample Z was prepared in the same manner as in Sample 201 except that in Sample 201, all sensitizing dyes used in the sixth layer were removed.

The obtained Samples were subjected to film hardening, stored in a freezer, white exposure and development process in the same manner as in Example 2 of U.S. Patent 5,364,755, and thereafter sensitometry was performed.

The relative sensitivity is represented by a relative value assuming that the reciprocal of an exposure amount required for the sample 201 to give a density of 2.0 is 100. In addition, the cyan residual color was evaluated by subtracting cyan stain density in dye-blank Sample Z from cyan stain density in each of the processed Samples. The result is shown in the following Table A.